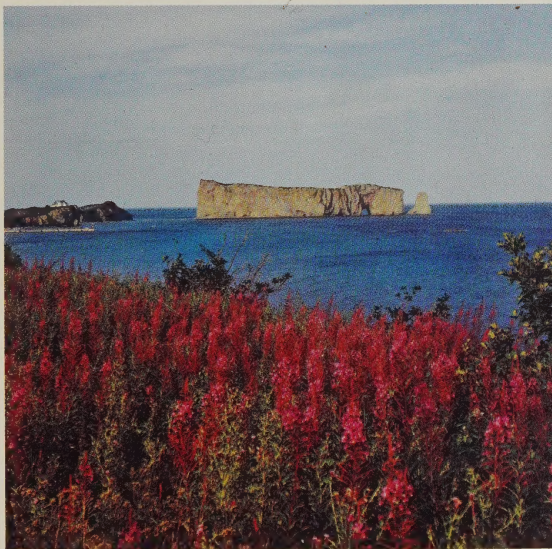
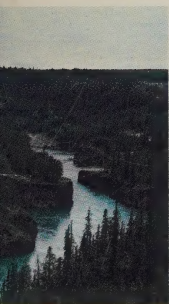


# natural wonders in Canada

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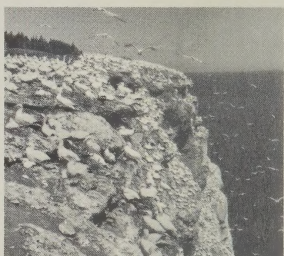
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**E**very country has its own list of natural wonders, but Canada has them in great variety: a lake in which you cannot sink; the highest waterfall in North America; natural hot mineral spring water which has to be cooled down before you can swim in it; sanctuaries and nesting-places of rare birds, such as turkey vultures, pelicans, great cormorants and razor-billed auks; the world's highest tides and the extraordinary rock formations they produce; fossils, petrified forests, gems and stones; caves and caverns; "walking" sandhills and the warmest salt water north of Florida.

Wherever you travel in Canada, some of these wonders will be within easy reach.

Canada also has many man-made wonders, attractively developed for tourist enjoyment. A wide selection of descriptive booklets and folders is available from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, which operates a free travel counselling service for prospective visitors. Addresses of the offices of the Bureau in Canada and abroad, and addresses of provincial and territorial travel bureaus are listed on the inside back cover of this booklet. We hope to welcome you to Canada's Natural Wonderland!





# natural wonders

## **Alberta:**

Banff Cave and Basin; Upper Hot Springs; Chinook Arch; Columbia Icefield and Glaciers; Badlands and Hoodoos; Frank Rockslide; Miette Hot Springs.

## **British Columbia:**

Chinook Arch; Della Falls; Englishman River Falls; Fairmont Hot Springs; Harrison Hot Springs; Helmcken Falls; Liard Hot Springs; Little Qualicum Falls; Radium Hot Springs; Rocks and Gems; Takakkaw Falls; Toad Springs.

## **Manitoba:**

Stone Mosaics; Wild Goose Sanctuary; Agate Pit.

## **New Brunswick:**

High Tides and Rock Formations; Grand Falls; Whale Cave and Rocks; Hopewell Rocks; Magnetic Hill; Tidal Bore; Fossils; Reversing Falls; Tetagouche Falls.

## **Newfoundland:**

Fjords; Icebergs; Mirages; Northern Lights; Witless Bay Islands Sea Birds.

## **Northwest Territories:**

Alexandra Falls; Louise Falls; Nahanni River Hot Springs; Falls and Canyons; Rocks, Minerals, Fossils.

## **Nova Scotia:**

Gems, Fossils; High Tides; Birds; Maiden's Cave; Rocks and Coal Seams; Drumlins; Caves; Petrified Forest.

## **Ontario:**

Bon Echo Rock; Bonnechere Caves; Gems; Flowerpot Island; Hot Springs; Kakabeka Falls; Rock Formations; Bird Sanctuary; Niagara Falls; Tropical Flora; Walking Sandhills.

## **Prince Edward Island:**

Red Soil; Giant's Chair; Salt Water Bathing; Magnetic Hills.

## **Québec:**

Birds; Fossils; Montmorency Falls; Percé Rock; Lusk Caves; Laflèche Caverns.

## **Saskatchewan:**

Plantlife; Turkey Vultures; Antelope; Geese; Sandhill Cranes; Hot Springs; Pelican Rookeries; Rock Outcrop and Indian Rock Paintings; Prairie Dogs; Waterfowl; Buoyant Lake.

## **Yukon:**

Kluane Lake; Miles Canyon; Otter Falls; Highest Peaks; Takhini Hot Springs.

# Alberta



## **Banff:**

Cave and Basin; Upper Hot Springs

## **Chinook Arch**

## **Columbia Icefield and Glaciers**

## **Drumheller:**

Badlands and Hoodoos

## **Frank:**

Rockslide

## **Miette:**

Hot Springs

### **Banff:** Cave and Basin

One mile from the Administration Building of Banff National Park. Open May 15 to September 15.

Fees: adult swim, 50¢; child's swim, 25¢; plunge or steam bath, \$1.50; bathing suit, 20¢; towel, 15¢; safety envelope, 10¢.

Canada's first national park was established following the discovery in 1885 of hot springs bubbling from the slopes of Sulphur Mountain. The Cave encloses one of the original springs. These hot sulphur springs, with a daily flow of 575,000 gallons, feed a natural sulphur water pool at a temperature of 88° and a fresh water pool at a temperature of 80°.

### **Banff:** Upper Hot Springs

About 2½ miles from Banff, on the slopes of Sulphur Mountain. Outdoor pool open the year round.

Fees: adult swim, 50¢; child's swim, 25¢; plunge or steam bath, \$1.50; bathing suit, 20¢; towel, 15¢; safety envelope, 10¢.

This pool, fed by sulphur springs at 100°, is popular with winter skiers as well as summer visitors. It is a fine bathing centre, with dressing-rooms, plunges and steam baths.

## **Chinook Arch**

This is a not uncommon phenomenon in southern Alberta. It appears as a narrow band of clouds stretching from horizon to horizon in an otherwise clear sky and brings a warm southwest wind that raises the temperature with astonishing rapidity.

Although Chinooks may occur throughout the year, their effects are most pronounced in winter and spring. The wind got its name when it was first observed blowing from a Chinook Indian camp.

## **Columbia Icefield and Glaciers**

About midway on the spectacular Banff-Jasper

Highway. The Icefield may be toured by snowmobile; tours may be arranged in Jasper at a price of \$2 for adults; \$1 for children.

The Columbia Icefield is the centre of the greatest known accumulation of ice in the Rockies. It covers more than 130 square miles, much of it more than 8,500 feet above sea level, and reaches a depth of 2,000-3,000 feet. Glaciers flow from it into three great river systems—the Athabasca and Mackenzie to the Arctic Ocean, the Saskatchewan to Hudson Bay, and the Columbia to the Pacific Ocean.

The Athabasca Glacier, the principal tongue of the Columbia Icefield, is six miles long and 600 to 1,000 feet in depth. It is receding at approximately 90 feet a year.

### **Drumheller:** Badlands and Hoodoos

Between Drumheller and Munson Ferry the Dinosaur Trail leads to a mile-wide valley, nearly 400 feet deep, called the Badlands. Here are fossils of an amazing variety of plant and animal life, from dinosaurs to fossil oysters and petrified forests. The erosion that resulted in the valley has left weird geological formations, including dolomites, buttes and hoodoos. Some living remnants of the semi-tropical forms of life of millions of years ago still survive, among them the yucca plant.

### **Frank:** Rockslide

On Route 3, between Pincher Creek and Blairmore.

At 4.10 a.m. on April 29, 1903, a ledge of limestone, 4,000 feet wide and 5,000 feet thick, toppled from the head of Turtle Mountain, hurling 90 million tons of rock over the valley and burying a section of the mining town of Frank and at least 65 persons in it. Guides take visitors along a winding trail to look down from 3,000 feet at the amazing sight of a valley two and a half miles wide filled with boulders as big as bungalows.

### **Miette:** Hot Springs

37 miles north of Jasper, 10 miles from Pochontas. Open May 15 to September 15, 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. Fees: adults, swim, 50¢; children, swim, 25¢; plunge or steam bath, \$1.50; bathing suit, 20¢; towel, 15¢; safety envelope, 10¢.

Four hot mineral springs, among the hottest in the continent, reaching 129°, are piped to a fully serviced pool and the water cooled to 90° for comfort. At this resort are varied accommodations, good fishing, riding, climbing and fossil-hunting, as well as a children's playland.



# British Columbia



**Chinook Arch**

**Della Falls**

**Englishman River Falls**

**Fairmont Hot Springs**

**Harrison Hot Springs**

**Helmcken Falls**

**Liard Hot Springs**

**Little Qualicum Falls**

**Radium Hot Springs**

**Rocks and Gems**

**Takakkaw Falls**

**Toad Springs**

## **Chinook Arch**

This is a not uncommon phenomenon in the mountain pass area of southeastern British Columbia. It appears as a narrow band of clouds stretching from horizon to horizon in an otherwise clear sky and brings a warm southwest wind that raises the temperature with astonishing rapidity. Although Chinooks may occur throughout the year, their effects are most pronounced in winter and spring. The wind got its name when it was first observed blowing from a Chinook Indian camp.

## **Della Falls**

These falls, 1,443 feet high and believed to be the highest in North America, are part of Great Central Lake near Alberni on Vancouver Island.

## **Englishman River Falls**

Situated on the Englishman River, these falls can be reached by a paved road 5 miles off Route 4, 3½ miles West of Parksville on Vancouver Island. The falls are only about 40 feet high, but most impressive.

## **Fairmont Hot Springs**

One mile off Route 95, 24 miles south of Radium Hot Springs and 80 miles north of Cranbrook. Open May 15 to September 30. Swims: Adults, 50¢; children, 25¢; Camping charge: \$1.25 per night.

The hot mineral baths and swimming-pool are attractions at a resort providing chalet, cabin and camping accommodation, and overlooking the beautiful Windermere Valley and Columbia River.

## **Harrison Hot Springs**

80 miles from Vancouver on Route 7 to Agassiz, then 4 miles north. Open year round.

A distinguished resort, with a 200-room hotel and garden bungalows, and, in addition to the indoor and outdoor hot mineral pools, facilities for golf, tennis, boating, swimming, riding, etc. Private plane airfield and seaplane landing facilities near the hotel.

## **Helmcken Falls**

Situated in Wells Gray Provincial Park; turn north off Route 5 at Clearwater, 78 miles north of Kamloops.

The beautiful 450-foot falls are part of this charming wilderness park. There are developed campsites at Dawson Falls, 5 miles north of the park entrance, and at Clearwater Lake, 20 miles north of the park entrance.

## **Liard Hot Springs**

About ½ mile from Mile 496.5 on the Alaska Highway (Route 97) near the B.C.-Yukon border.

The temperature of the water is about 115°. The Liard River Hotel is about one mile from the springs.

## **Toad Springs**

North of the Alaska Highway, on the Toad River. There are about 15 pools, and the water is very hot. No accommodations.

## **Little Qualicum Falls**

On Vancouver Island, 12 miles west of Parksville on Route 4. More a series of cascades than one fall, but well worth seeing.

Also on this highway is the world famous stand of virgin forest, formerly known as Cathedral Grove.

## **Radium Hot Springs**

65 miles south of the Trans-Canada Highway (Route 1) on Route 93, or 67 miles south of Golden on Route 95. Open year round.

Two pools supplied by hot mineral water at 110°-118° are serviced by an Aquacourt providing steam and massage rooms as well as dressing and other facilities. This magnificent all-weather resort, with a luxurious new lodge, 34 motels as well as camp-grounds, is in Kootenay National Park which extends approximately 5 miles on each side of the Banff-Windermere Highway for a distance of 60 excitingly scenic miles. In this park are superb mountain scenery, deep canyons, including the

awe-inspiring Sinclair Canyon, spectacular waterfalls and an iceberg lake. Indian pictographs may be seen on the east side of Columbia Lake one mile west of Radium Hot Springs on Route 93.

## **Rocks and Gems**

British Columbia is rich in gems and almost every town and city has an organization of rockhounds; about 20 of these are affiliated with the Lapidary Rock and Mineral Society of B.C., Box 194, Station A, Vancouver, which will provide details as to locations and a list of member clubs, showing their meetings, to which visiting rockhounds are welcome. Rocks and gems include a number of varieties of agate, jade, amethyst, jasper, opal, quartz, crystals, nickel silicate, rhodonite and petrified wood.

## **Takakkaw Falls**

One of the most spectacular waterfalls in Canada is formed by melt water from the Daly Glacier in the "hanging valley" 1,200 feet above the floor of picturesque Yoho Valley.

# **Manitoba**

## **Betula Lake:**

Stone Mosaics

## **Rennie:**

Alf Hole Goose Sanctuary

## **Souris:**

Agate Pit



## **Betula Lake:** Stone Mosaics

At a sacred spot near the mouth of the winding Whiteshell River near Seven Sisters Falls in the southeast corner of the province, is a fascinating array of boulders laid out by the Ojibway braves long before the coming of the white man. They represent huge birds and animals.

## **Rennie:** Alf Hole Goose Sanctuary

On Route 4, about 20 miles from the Manitoba-Ontario border.

From the adoption of four motherless goslings 20 years ago has grown a flock of about 500 birds which return to the sanctuary every year. The sanctuary is open to the public.

## **Souris:** Agate Pit

At Souris on Route 2, 28 miles south and west of Brandon.

A rock collector's paradise.



# New Brunswick



## **Fundy National Park:**

High Tides and Rock Formations

## **Grand Falls**

## **Grand Manan:**

Whale Cave and Rocks

## **Hopewell Rocks**

## **Moncton:**

Magnetic Hill; Tidal Bore

## **Saint John:**

Fossils; Reversing Falls

## **Tetagouche Falls**

## **Fundy National Park:**

High Tides and Rock Formations

The western Park entrance is at Wolfe Lake, 56 miles from Saint John, and the eastern one at Alma, 47 miles from Moncton, both on Route 14. Open May 1 to September 30. Admission free.

Skirting the beautiful Bay of Fundy for eight miles, Fundy National Park is a scenic paradise. Along the bold, irregular coast, the tides, of great height and swiftness, have worn the sandstone cliffs into sculptured masses of rugged grandeur. These tides rise at places to 60 feet and are believed to be the highest in the world.

## **Grand Falls**

This magnificent 120-foot waterfall is located along the boundary of the town of Grand Falls.

## **Grand Manan:** Whale Cave and Rocks

Grand Manan, the largest of a group of islands in the Bay of Fundy, can be reached by boat from St. Andrews and Saint John, on alternate days. The boat puts in at Campobello Island, former summer home of F. D. Roosevelt. Picnic boat trips around the island are available, as are fishing trips.

Towering cliffs and odd rock formations are features of this island. At Whale Cove, seven graduated strata of the earth's crust may be seen on a high cliff. Locally, the phenomenon is known as the Seven Days' work (from the story of the Creation in Genesis). Trails have been blazed through the woods for hikers.

## **Hopewell Rocks**

On Route 14 around Hopewell Cape can be seen some extraordinary rock formations, caused by the force of abnormally high tides thundering in from Shepody Bay, gradually eroding the soft sandstone cliffs.

## **Moncton:** Magnetic Hill

About 7 miles west of Moncton on Trans-Canada Highway Route 2.

A baffling phenomenon, whereby your car appears to coast uphill.

## **Moncton:** Tidal Bore

A tidal bore is a wavefront of water advancing steadily up a river, "boring" its way against the natural flow and followed immediately by the rising tide. Such a bore surges up the Petitcodiac River twice a day and, while it may be seen along Route 14 from Hopewell Cape to Moncton, the best view is at Moncton.

## **Saint John:** Fossils

In the vicinity of Saint John there are some of the oldest fossils in the world, including trilobites from the Cambrian Rocks.

## **Saint John:** Reversing Falls

Where the 450-mile-long St. John River empties into the Bay of Fundy in a spectacular rush of white whirlpools and rapids at low tide, the rising tide is so high that it causes the river to reverse its direction and run upstream.

## **Tetagouche Falls**

On the Tetagouche River, 9 miles from Bathurst. The waters travel through a narrow gorge to the falls and there drop 50 or 60 feet into a pool. A photographer's delight.

# **Newfoundland**



**Fjords**

**Icebergs**

**Mirages**

**Northern Lights**

**Witless Bay Islands:**

Sea Birds

## **A Note on What There's Not:**

Sometimes the absence of something makes for a natural wonder. A lot of unpleasant things are absent in Newfoundland: The island has no poisonous reptiles of any kind, no snakes at all,

no skunks, no poison ivy and the air is free of pollen.

## **Fjords**

Nearly all of Newfoundland's natural wonders can be seen from one of the numerous pleasure cruises operated around the island and north along the fabulous Labrador coast in summer. Hundreds of fjords indent the 6,000 miles of coastline. Perhaps the most spectacular are those which have sheer cliffs on either side. Newfoundland fjords vary from narrow slits in which your ship is dwarfed by towering cliffs right alongside, to wide inlets penetrating more than 50 miles inland.

The Labrador coast is dotted with hundreds of islands. Whales, dolphins and sea birds are plentiful and seals pop up close to the steamers as you cruise along.

## **Icebergs**

These are most common along the Labrador coast: from Cape Harrison north they become ever thicker and larger. The towering masses are quite colourful, consisting of layers of light blue, green and glittering white. Streams flow down their sides as the sun melts the top layers and often you can see them turn over with a great rumbling noise.

Smaller icebergs are often seen as far south as Battle Harbour near the entrance of the Strait of Belle-Isle.

## **Mirages**

When the blazing sun meets the icy cold waters of the Labrador coast, you can often see mirages or "looms", as they are called—perfect images of islands, boats, icebergs, lighthouses and so on, inverted in the sky and often magnified to a remarkable degree. The best months for mirages are July and August.

## **Northern Lights**

Perhaps the most spectacular of all the northern scenes are the Northern Lights with their glorious colour display, consisting of arches of every shade of red, from palest pink to crimson; of yellows from brilliant orange to delicate primrose, sometimes dazzling and resplendent, then glowing gently in humbler effusion, and again suddenly shooting thousands of radiant streaks and bars of light in semicircles towards the Zenith. Streamers of green from the light green of the sea to the deep green of the hemlock pine, blend the lovely tints of lilac and purple with the blue of the heavens, shining there for an



instant and then skipping to some other part of the sky.

### **Witless Bay Islands:** Sea Birds

19 miles south of St. John's, off Route 5, these islands are a perching place for many varieties of sea birds.

## **Northwest Territories**



### **Alexandra Falls**

### **Louise Falls**

### **Nahanni River:**

Hot Springs, Falls, Canyons

### **Rocks, Minerals and Fossils**

### **Alexandra Falls**

These falls are part of the Hay River in the Mackenzie District. Their drop of 109 feet can be seen from a convenient parking area just off the Mackenzie Highway near the settlement of Enterprise.

### **Louise Falls**

One of the many cataracts along the Mackenzie Highway, this beautiful 46-foot waterfall is just north of Alexandra Falls and a short drive off the highway.

### **Nahanni River:** Hot Springs, Falls, Canyons

Accessible only by chartered plane from Fort Nelson, B.C. or Fort Simpson, NWT, there are three hot mineral springs with a temperature of about 98°. From here, river-boat trips go up the South Nahanni River, with its awesome canyons, where the gray rock walls rise up to 1,500 feet, to Victoria Falls, one of the most spectacular falls in the world. Dropping 400 feet—twice the height of Niagara—the frigid waters crash down first in the form of a chute, then in two sections as the river slams into a towering barrier of rock.

For details as to travel, accommodation, etc. it is necessary to write in advance to Nahanni Safaris, P.O. Box 33, Fort Nelson, B.C.

### **Rocks, Minerals and Fossils**

Throughout the Northwest Territories, rock hounding (mineral collecting) is increasing in popularity. The important rocks and minerals are

found in the Precambrian district. The Mackenzie Highway from the 60th parallel north to Fort Rae traverses rocks of the Paleozoic age. Persons interested in rock hounding and lapidary work should write the Northwest Territories Tourist Office, 400 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Ontario for a guide to collecting.

# Nova Scotia



## **Bay of Fundy:**

Gems, Fossils, High Tides

## **Birds**

## **Black Point:**

Maiden's Cave

## **Joggins:**

Rocks, Fossils and Coal Seams

## **Mahone Bay:**

Drumlins

## **Ovens Natural Park:**

Caves

## **Pembroke:**

Petrified Forest

## **Bay of Fundy:** Gems, Fossils, High Tides

On Partridge Island, 1½ miles south of Parrsboro, amethysts, agates, chalcedony and attractive trap rock minerals may be found along the shore. Four miles across the Minas Channel at Amethyst Cove at the foot of Cape Blomidon, natural amethysts, agate, calcite, chalcedony, magnetite, malachite and zeolites may be found and, at Scots Bay on the west side of Cape Blomidon, agate occurs.

In Parrsboro there are well preserved footprints of prehistoric animals and a wide variety of fossil ferns and grasses may be found in the shales overlying most of the coal seams in the province.

The Bay of Fundy is famous for tides that are among the highest in the world. Twice a day, 3,680 billion cubic feet of water surge through the 48-mile-wide mouth of the Bay of Fundy into a vast funnel 145 miles long, with ever-narrowing estuaries. The most spectacular view of these tides is from Burntcoat Head on Route 15.

## **Birds**

A tremendous variety of sea, shore and woodland birds visit Nova Scotia, including great

cormorants, razor-billed auks, guillemots, petrels, great blue herons and many others. Details as to locations and seasons may be found in "Outdoors in Nova Scotia", available free from the Nova Scotia Travel Bureau, Department of Trade and Industry, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

**Joggins:** Rocks, Fossils, Coal

This area, 20 miles from Amherst on Chignecto Bay, is famous for the rock formation, fossils and coal seams exposed in the cliffs along the shore known as the World's Classic Geological Section.

**Mahone Bay:** Drumlins

In this area may be found more than 200 oval-shaped drumlins—mounds or hills of drift, a mass of clay, sand, pebbles and boulders deposited by glacial ice in ancient times.

**Ovens Natural Park:** Caves

10 miles south of Lunenburg off Route 32.

A short sea-side stretch of giant caves from which, when winds and waves are high, great clouds of snow-white foam arise. The early Micmac Indians thought some enormous feast must be cooking and named the area the Micmac word for "Ovens". The Ovens was the site of a gold rush in 1861, and it is still possible to pan grains of gold.

**Pembroke:** Petrified Forest

On the north shore of Rainy Cove at Pembroke, Route 15, a steeply dipping sandstone bed exposes petrified trees of a buried forest. The outcrop is only a short distance beyond the wharf.

## Ontario

**Bon Echo:**

Bon Echo Rock

**Eganville:**

Bonnechere Caves

**Gems**

**Georgian Bay:**

Flowerpot Island

**Hespeler:**

Hot Springs

**Kakabeka Falls**

**Kettle Point:**

Rock Formations





## **Kingsville:**

Jack Miner's Bird Sanctuary

## **Niagara Falls**

## **Point Pelee:**

Tropical Flora

## **Port Burwell:**

Walking Sandhills

## **Sibley Provincial Park:**

Rock Formations

## **Bon Echo:** Bon Echo Rock

In Bon Echo Provincial Park on Route 41, 19 miles north of Kaladar and 63 miles south of Renfrew, is the mile-long Bon Echo Rock which rises straight up 400 feet from Mazinaw Lake and bears historic Indian rock paintings. There are camping and picnic facilities, excellent trout, pickerel and bass fishing, and a sandy beach.

## **Eganville:** Bonnechere Caves

5½ miles east of Eganville (which is 25 miles south of Pembroke), the Bonnechere River has cut a small gorge with rapids and waterfalls; in the north wall of the gorge is a grid system of caves with 800-1,000 feet of accessible passageways. The area has been developed as a tourist attraction and is open during the summer.

## **Gems**

Some of the most beautiful agate in Canada can be found in two belts of mines, one beginning at Big Trout Bay and running north to Pie Island, near Fort William, the other running from Port Arthur north to Nipigon. It may also be found on Michipicoten Island in Lake Superior. Clear, smoky and amethyst crystals may also be found.

An annual Gem-Boree, sponsored by the Bancroft Chamber of Commerce, is held each August in Bancroft, 150 miles northeast of Toronto.

## **Georgian Bay:** Flowerpot Island

Flowerpot Island is one of 39 islands in Georgian Bay Islands National Park. It is about 3 miles northeast of Tobermory, where there is motel accommodation and from where boat tours to the Island are in operation during the summer. Camping and picnic facilities are available on the Island.

The Island owes its name to two large rock pillars—sculptured by wave action and erosion from limestone cliffs—which stand out like two

immense flowerpots. One is 50 feet high; the other 35 feet. Small trees and shrubs growing out of fissures in the pillars make the name even more appropriate.

There are also caves on the eastern and northern sides of the island, of which seven have been explored and can be entered.

### **Hespeler:** Hot Springs

Hot mineral springs may be found at Kress, just east of Hespeler near Kitchener.

### **Kakabeka Falls**

On the Kaministiquia River, on Route 17 and 11, 23 miles west of Fort William, these exciting falls plunge 128 feet. They are in Kakabeka Falls Provincial Park and there are campsite and picnic facilities, as well as an 800-foot sandy beach.

### **Kettle Point:** Rock Formations

At Kettle Point in Ipperwash Provincial Park, off Route 21 between Ravenswood and Port Franks, about 40 miles east and north of Sarnia, are unique geologic formations. There is a large developed campsite and it is also possible to obtain meals and rooms, laundry services, boats, etc.

### **Kingsville:** Jack Miner's Bird Sanctuary

Two miles south of Kingsville, 30 miles south of Windsor on Route 18. Open weekdays from October 15 to May 1; admission free.

A great naturalist and lecturer, Jack Miner established his bird sanctuary as a conservation effort and banded many thousands of birds to study their flyways. The best time to visit is from 3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. the last week of October and first three weeks of November and from 5 p.m. until dark the last ten days of March and the first ten days of April.

### **Niagara Falls**

This world-famous waterfall is one of the largest cataracts in the world, being nearly 1,000 feet wide. Goat Island, half a mile long and one-quarter mile wide, extends to the brow of the precipice and divides the falls into two parts: the American Falls (167 feet) and the Canadian or Horseshoe Falls (162 feet). At night the falls are illuminated by over 4,200,000 candlepower of coloured lights.

The town of Niagara Falls, Ont. is well prepared for visitors and there are many tourist attractions.

### **Point Pelee:** Tropical Flora

Just south of Leamington on Highway 3 and less than an hour's drive from Detroit, Point

Pelee National Park (six square miles) is Canada's southernmost point—except for nearby Pelee Island—and supports such typically southern vegetation as cactus and red mulberry.

### **Port Burwell:** Walking Sandhills

Eight miles east of Port Burwell, the southern terminus of Highway 19, sandhills rise 400 feet out of Lake Erie. As winds are constantly changing their shape, they acquired the name of Walking Sandhills.

**Sibley Provincial Park:** Rock Formations  
24 miles east of Port Arthur on Route 17 and 11, and 4 miles south on Route 587 is Sibley Provincial Park. Here may be found many extraordinary rock formations. Camping, fishing and swimming facilities are developed. Here also is historic Silver Islet, a tiny island between 80 and 90 feet in diameter and Canada's first major source of silver. Between 1868 and 1884, the mine yielded 3,000,000 troy ounces of silver. It is now inactive.

## Prince Edward Island



### **Red Soil**

#### **Howard's Cove:**

Giant's Chair

#### **Salt Water Bathing**

#### **Margate & Pownal:**

Magnetic Hills

### **Red Soil**

The Island is composed of a more or less uniform Permo-Carboniferous bedrock, slightly folded, eroded, and overlain sparsely by Pleistocene (Ice) Age deposits. The bedrock is predominantly sandstone, the high iron content of which is the pigment that nature used to paint the soil red.

#### **Howard's Cove:** Giant's Chair

This is the size of a comfortable armchair and shaped like one. It has an armrest and back and is a natural stone formation.

#### **Salt Water Bathing**

Prince Edward Island has the warmest salt water bathing north of Florida. Average water temperature during the summer months is 72 degrees Fahrenheit.



**Margate:** Magnetic Hill

Northeast of Kensington on Route 101. Your car appears to coast uphill.

**Pownal:** Magnetic Hill

Northeast of Charlottetown off Trans Canada Highway Route 1. Another case whereby your car appears to coast uphill.

# Québec

**Bonaventure Island:**

Birds

**Fossils**

**Montmorency Falls**

**Percé**

**Wakefield:**

Lusk Caves

**Wilson's Corners:**

Laflèche Caverns



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Montreal, Canada,

April 28-October 27, 1967

**Bonaventure Island:**

Birds

This island, about 2½ miles long, lying off the Gaspé Peninsula just east of Percé on Route 6, is a bird sanctuary, noted for its scenic beauty and its great colony of gannets. Hundreds of thousands of sea birds make their nests each year on the rocky towering cliffs of this island.

**Fossils**

Fossils may be found at various places in Québec, notably Lake Montjoie near Sherbrooke in the Eastern Townships, St. Élie d'Orford, near Mount Orford, Escuminac on Baie des Chaleurs along the Gaspé Peninsula, Cape Diamant and the rocks on both sides of the St. Lawrence River at Québec and Lévis.

**Montmorency Falls**

This spectacular cataract falls 274 feet into the St. Lawrence River about 5 miles east of Québec City on Route 15.

**Percé**

Percé (Pierced) Rock is off Percé on the Gaspé Peninsula, Route 6. It is on an island 1,500 feet long and 288 feet high, pierced by a central arch 60 feet high. This is a most unusual and picturesque rock formation, and a famous tourist attraction.

## **Wakefield:** Lusk Caves

This cave is about 25 miles northwest of Hull and Ottawa and can be reached by travelling on Route 11 to Wakefield, then to Lac Philippe, from where a footpath leads to the entrance half a mile away. The main cave channel is nearly 700 feet long extending through white, blue, pink and green limestone. A small stream which flows from the entrance to the exit contains a 10-foot waterfall and a number of pools.

## **Wilson's Corners:** Laflèche Caverns

About 20 miles north of Hull and Ottawa on the east side of the Gatineau River, these caves have been developed as a tourist attraction and are open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. the year round. Electric lighting dramatizes stalagmites, stalactites, conglomerates, wall encrustations and other attractions.

# Saskatchewan



## **Cypress Hills:**

Plant Life

## **Duck Mountain Provincial Park:**

Turkey Vultures

## **Gull Lake-Maple Creek:**

Antelope

## **Kindersley-Kerrobert:**

Geese

## **Last Mountain Lake:**

Sandhill Cranes

## **Moose Jaw:**

Hot Springs

## **Prince Albert National Park:**

Pelicans, Double-crested Cormorants

## **Roche Percée:**

Rock Outcrop, Indian Rock Paintings

## **Val Marie:**

Prairie Dogs

## **Waterfowl**

## **Watrous:**

Hot Springs and Buoyant Lake

## **Cypress Hills Area:** Plant Life

With the area's elevation graduating from 400 feet above the plain at the eastern end to a maximum of 4,500 feet, the Cypress Hills are an interesting section of the province for naturalists and vacationers. The hills themselves were not covered by the glacier which enveloped most of the country, and semi-tropical vegetation which had flourished in Saskatchewan prior to the ice age retreated at that time to Cypress Hills and adapted to local conditions. Lodgepole pine, spruce and poplar trees are plentiful in the area.

## **Duck Mountain Provincial Park:**

Turkey Vultures

This park, on the Manitoba boundary near Kamsack, is the major home in the province for the turkey vulture. Many other birds, as well as moose and deer, can also be seen in this area.

## **Gull Lake-Maple Creek Area:** Antelope

Throughout the southwestern area of Saskatchewan, and also in southeastern Alberta, there are many herds of antelope. They can be seen in the fields while driving along the Trans-Canada Highway. Alberta and Saskatchewan are the only two provinces in Canada having sizeable antelope populations.

## **Kindersley-Kerrobert:** Geese

In the fall of the year, thousands of geese on their southward migration stop in the fields and lakes surrounding these two western towns. It is a prime location for hunters.

## **Last Mountain Lake:** Sandhill Cranes

Situated on this lake, a long, narrow body of water north of Regina, is the oldest bird sanctuary in North America. It was established in 1887 and covers 2,500 acres. Famous as a migratory stopover for sandhill cranes, it also contains a high variety of other waterfowl and shore birds.

## **Moose Jaw:** Hot Springs

Hot mineral water from a deep well, originally bored for gas, is piped into the Moose Jaw Natatorium, a large city-owned swimming pool. The water is cooled to 80°-90°.

## **Prince Albert National Park:**

Pelican Rookeries

North of Prince Albert on Route 2, this park has bird life in abundance; of particular interest are the pelican rookeries. Another common bird is the double-crested cormorant. This Park, like the others, has all the usual camping and tourist amenities during the summer.



## **Roche Percée:** Rock Outcrop

Just north of the North Dakota border on Route 39 near Estevan stands the curious outcropping of Roche Percée, where Indians carved religious symbols in the sandstone years ago.

## **Val Marie:** Prairie Dogs

About six colonies numbering over 1,000 prairie dogs are found in the Frenchman Creek Valley, south of Val Marie. This is the only area in Canada where they can be seen. Located in the same area are Sage Grouse, the largest member of the grouse family; rattle snakes and burrowing owls. Also believed to be living in this area is the black-footed ferret, one of the rarest mammals on the North American continent.

## **Waterfowl**

Three of the continent's migration channels, of which the principal one is the Central Flyway, converge over Saskatchewan. The province has one of the largest waterfowl breeding areas on the North American continent. Thousands of potholes support uncounted numbers of waterfowl at such areas as Meadow Lake, the Quill Lakes and Last Mountain Lake.

## **Watrous:** Hot Springs; Buoyant Lake

Four miles from Watrous off Route 2 is Manitou Beach on Little Manitou Lake, with a well-developed resort featuring mineral waters in which it is impossible to sink, for the water is denser than the Dead Sea. The Chalet Pool is believed to be the largest indoor mineral water pool in North America. There are two hotels, 75 cottages, campgrounds and many tourist attractions.

# **Yukon**

**Kluane Lake**

**Miles Canyon**

**Otter Falls**

**St. Elias Mountains**

**Takhini:**

Hot Springs:



## **Kluane Lake**

At Mile 1064, Alaska Highway. This lake is the largest in the Yukon (153 square miles) and one of the most beautiful anywhere.

## **Miles Canyon**

Near Whitehorse and the Yukon River. This treacherous section of water claimed many lives during the Klondike Gold Rush of 1898.

## **Otter Falls**

18 miles off the junction of the Alaska Highway and Aishihik Road at Mile 995. Check this Yukon scene with the one on a Canadian \$5.00 bill!

## **St. Elias Mountains**

Contains the highest peaks in North America, may be seen from the Alaska Highway in the Haines Junction—Kluane Lake area.

Mount Logan (elevation 19,850, highest peak in Canada) and Mount Kennedy are in this range.

## **Takhini Hot Springs**

Situated 11 miles north of Whitehorse (6 miles off the Dawson-Mayo Road). There are a swimming pool fed by hot mineral springs, dressing rooms and coffee bar, and a campground area.

# Canadian Government Travel Bureau

To help you with your plans for a vacation in Canada, the Canadian Government Travel Bureau offices listed below and the provincial travel bureaus are glad to provide Free Travel Counselling.

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The Prudential Center, 263 Plaza, Boston, Mass.—02199.

102 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.—60603.

Room 1312, Enquirer Building, 617 Vine Street,  
Cincinnati, Ohio—45202

Winous-Point Building, 1250 Euclid Avenue,  
Cleveland, Ohio—44115.

Book Building, 1257-1259 Washington Blvd.,  
Detroit, Mich.—48226.

Room 502, Merchants Bank Building,  
11 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind.—46204.

510 West 6th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.—90014.

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680 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.—10019.

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Published by authority of the Hon. Robert H. Winters, Minister of Trade  
and Commerce





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